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the family for twelve months, the third bed is next to be planted, which treat as directed for the first, only observing to lay the earth on the fourth, and so on for any number of beds being careful to leave the earth of the beds, which are planted, as light as possible. and taking great care to avoid treading them at any time until the crop is in a proper state to take up, or to plant or sow other crops upon the ground; but upon every alternate bed, which is not planted, a dwarf annual crop may be grown.

About the month of May, the plants will make their appearance, and in the course of the summer grow very strong. They must be kept clean from weeds; and as soon as the leaves decay in autumn, let them be carefully raked off with a wooden-toothed rake, which is all that is required until the following February, when eighteen inches of the earth of the unplanted bed must be laid as light as possible, and equally, over the beds that are planted; then trench and plant the vacant beds exactly in the same manner as before directed. Let the same care be observed to keep the ground clear from weeds until the following autumn, by which time the plants will have made surprising progress. As soon as the leaves decay, let them be taken off by a wooden rake, after which the first planted horse-radish may be taken up, by opening a trench at one end of the bed to the bottom of the roots, so that the sticks or roots of horseradish may be taken up entire and sound, which for size and quality will be such as have not generally been seen. It is also necessary to be very careful in digging up the crop, to pick every lateral root and fibre of horseradish out of the ground, as the smallest roots rarely fail to grow, and would, if left in the ground, injure the succeeding crop. The following February the one year old crop will require additional earth as before directed, and must of course be taken from those beds which are now vacant, which, when done, if the ground appears poor, or unlikely to produce another vigorous crop, they must have a coat of manure. The best manure for horseradish is leaf mould, or other thoroughly decayed vegetable substances; when such cannot be got, cow or horses' dung may be used, but it should be in a very rotten state: this manure should be well mixed with the earth to the depth the horseradish is intended to be planted; after which the ground may be planted, in due season, as before directed. When horseradish is grown for market, it is customary to sell it with its crowns or tops perfect, consequently the market gardeners have not always a sufficient quantity of crowns to furnish their new plantations; therefore, to make out this deficiency, they sometimes cut the old knotty roots into sets, which rarely produce good handsome sticks of horseradish. With little difficulty they might be accommodated with plenty of crowns, if they would take the trouble, which would be very little, to plant a quantity of their refuse horseradish in some inferior piece of ground, or unfavourable situation for more delicate plants, about six inches deep, and six inches apart from plant to plant, which, in the course of one year, would furnish any quantity; and, by taking off the crowns, each plant would furnish from one to four or five tolerable crowns, which if necessary, might be repeated for seveveral successive years and with no more trouble than keeping the ground free from weeds.

Specification of the Patent granted to Sarah Guppy, Wife of Samuel Gup-

py, of Bristol, Merchant; for Improvements in Tea and Coffee Urns.

To all to whom these presents shall come, &c. Now know ye, that in compliance with the said proviso, I the said Sarah Guppy do hereby declare that the nature of my said invention, and the manner in which the same is to be performed, are particularly described and ascertained in manner following; that is to say: I do make my tea and coffee urns in general of any of the usual forms and constructions to contain water, or any of the other fluids which commonly are, or may be, put into such vessels. And I do heat, or keep hot, the said water or fluids by the use and application of a lamp or candle, or heater of metal, or by any other well known means. But I do so far vary the said forms and constructions as to admit of a small vessel being fixed, placed, suspended, or inserted within the upper part of the said urns respectively, so that the said vessel shall receive heat from contact or immersion in the heated fluid, or from the steam or vapour issuing therefrom, and be capable of receiving one or more eggs, and of boiling or cooking the same. And I do accordingly so fix, place, suspend, or insert a small vessel, of such form and size as may suit the said purpose; and do use and apply the same to the boiling or cooking of eggs.

And farther, I do in the same, or in other urns, so add' to or vary the form and construction of the upper part or cover thereof as to afford an elegant and convenient support for a plate, or small dish or other vessel to contain toast, or other articles of food or refreshment, and by contact with the heated fluid, or the steam or vapour proceeding therefrom, to keep the same well and sufficiently heated during the time the said plate or dish shall continue upon the said support. And I do accordingly so place and use such plates, dishes, or vessels for the purposes aforesaid.

And I do farther declare, that I do make the said changes and additions in and unto tea and coffee urns, of various forms, so as to be capable of being applied or removed as convenience or choice may require. And that the said forms and dimensions, in all the variety of the same, may be fully and completely determined, from a consideration of the purposes intended to be answered by any competent workman in the manufacturing of articles of this or the like nature.

Observations by the Patentee.

The superior utility of these urns is so very evident, that it is quite unnecessary to say any thing in their favour—they speak for themselves; and those persons who have already used them speak highly of their convenience; and as the additional expense is trifling, it is presumed no person will deprive themselves of the accommodation on account of their cost.

ON THE CULTURE OF SEA-KALE.

Among the papers published in the last volume of the Transactions of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts, Manufactures, and Commerce, was the following account of the culture of Sea-Colewort, or Sea-Kale, by H. B. WAY, esq. of Bridport:

"The mode which I consider the best for the culture of sea-kale, is to draw lines in a very dry soil and dry situation, on ground with a southern aspect, about two feet one way by about eighteen inches the other, and where the lines cross to put in three or four good perfect seeds in a square or triangle, about three inches apart; this may be done any time in Novem-